

Inventor: Abram Ellison
Name of Invention: Perpetual motion energy
Application/ Control Number: 10/772,346
Examiner: Yahveh Comas
Art Unit: 2834
June 23, 2005

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RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION SUMMARY

OFFICE ACTION IS IN ERROR

I disagree with the office action, prosecution of Application/Control Number: 10/772,346 for the following reasons:

DETAILED ACTION

Oath/Declaration

- The oath or declaration is defective. Anew oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required.

The Declaration for Utility or Design Patent Application (37 CFR 1.63) states "complete if known". At the time I filed this application I did not have a application number.

- The oath or declaration is defective because does not provide Parent Application or PCT parent number.

I can not claim the benefit of the provisional application because I missed the filing date to claim the benefit of the provisional patent when I filed my patent application.

Claim Rejections- 35 USC & 101,

- Claim 1, 5-10 line 2 “ The invention is inoperative because does not operate to produce the results claimed by the patent application such as the perpetual motion”

The office action was in error because the invention does produce the results claimed by the application as stated in Patent Number US 6,664,475 B1 Date December 16, 2003 column 4, Fig.8 is an electrical diagram or circuit showing the electric wire distributor connector providing the means for an electric car to run continuously by allowing the batteries to recharge themselves, and also to run an electric motor which runs a generator that recharges the batteries, thereby allowing the electric car to run continuously, or in other words run perpetually without being recharged by any outside source.

- Line 4, The connection between the batteries, motor and generator produce a close loop.

The connection between the batteries, motor and generator does not produce a close loop, because you failed to include the cable connection that recharges each battery @ 4 times the energy expended by each battery thereby maintaining a full charge on each battery based on the model I built in August of 2004 and observed by a Voltmeter.

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I have let the motor run on the model for over twenty four hours, also by using a AC DC converter I have ran a refrigerator, computer, radio and other electrical items yet each of the batteries have maintained a full charge on the Voltmeter because the batteries recharge themselves.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC & 112

- Line 5, The specification does not disclose how the machine will provide perpetual motion.

The batteries provide perpetual motion by recharging themselves without being recharged by any outside source.

Claim Objections

- Line 5-10 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only and cannot depend from any other multiple dependent claim.

I am requesting that the examiner ammend the claims for Application/Control Number: 10/772,346 pursuant to MPEP Section 707.07(j).

Claims Rejections - 35 USC & 102

- The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of publication for patent in the United States.

The Perpetual motion energy application was described in Electric wire

distributor connector Patent Number US 6,664,475, Date of Patent December, 16, 2003. The filing date for Perpetual motion energy application is February 6, 2004.

- Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gaul U.S. Patent No. 3609426

The patent application Perpetual motion energy Patent application Number 10/772,346 does not claim Gaul U.S. Patent No. 3609426 as its patent, but to be used as part of Perpetual motion energy.

- Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Armfield U.S. Patent No. 4095665.

The Patent application Perpetual motion energy Patent application Number 10/772,346 does not claim Armfield U.S. Patent No. 4095665 as its patent, but to be used as part of Perpetual motion energy.

Conclusion

Information in Application perpetual motion energy, Application/Control Number 10/772,346 was prosecuted in Patent No. US 6,664,475, however no claims was entered pertaining to this part of the application so that is the reason Application/Control Number 10/772,346 was filed.

The issue of perpetual motion was settled in Patent No US 6,664,475. by Primary Examiner- Chau N. Nguyen. Ms Nguyen did take in to consideration that although the batteries did loose some energy the energy lost was more than compensated (4x the energy expended) by the batteries by the batteries being able to recharge themselves. I also proved that the batteries could recharge themselves in a subsequent model that I built.

In your prosecution of the Application/Control Number: 10/772,346 there was no mention of the cable that goes from the connector to the batteries to recharge the batteries. Had you included it in your prosecution of the application you would not have concluded that the circuitry was a loop. The fact that the batteries could recharge themselves was a crucial part of the prosecution of the application yet you never mentioned it by design or you over looked it. The question of perpetual motion is mute because it was settled by examiner Ms Chau N. Nguyen in my previous Patent Electric wire distributor connector, Patent Number Us 6,664,475.

Because of the importance of this application Perpetual motion energy, Application/Control Number: 10/772,346, I would not hesitate to turn over all information pertaining to the prosecution of this application to Senator, Debbie Stabenaw, Representative John Conyers, and the FBI.

Abram Ellison